Chronology
of
The Society of Friends

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FRIENDS'
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE

CHRONOLOGY

OF

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

1644–1828

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PREFACE.

This Chronology aims to bring together facts that have lain scattered over the pages of voluminous histories, and to present them in a form easy for reference. Samuel M. Janney's "History of Friends," "Sewel's History," "George Fox's Journal," "The History of Friends in America," by James Bowden, and Luke Howard's Chronological Summary in the *Yorkshireman*, have been the prime authorities.

This list of dates and events, with the summaries of the periods, forms an outline which the History Committee of the Young Friends' Association of Philadelphia hopes will prove acceptable to those interested in the history of the Society of Friends.

A. N. T.

First month, 1895.

PERIODS OF FRIENDS' HISTORY.

I. Beginning, ... 1644–1653.
II. Extension, ... 1654–1659.
III. Organization, ... 1660–1689.
IV. Continuation, ... 1690–1799.
V. Dissension, ... 1800–1828.

I.

BEGINNING.

1644–1653.

The beginning of the Society of Friends is considered coincident with the beginning of George Fox's public ministry, viz., in the early forties of the seventeenth century. Before 1651 his ministry was confined to the midland counties of England, but late in that year he entered Yorkshire, and the years 1652 and 1653 were spent by him in the northern counties. Great convincements attended his labors. Meetings were settled over all the north, and about sixty able ministers became his coadjutors. A large proportion of the most prominent Friends of the first generation were convinced during these two years or a little later.

Chronology.

1624	Birth of George Fox at Drayton, Leicestershire.
1643 –46	Period of greatest spiritual distress to George Fox. Journeyings and questionings.
1644	Beginning of quickening in Leicestershire.
1645	Beginning of quickening in Warwickshire.
1646	Beginning of quickening in Nottinghamshire.
1647	Beginning of quickening in Derbyshire.
1648 –50	Beginning of quickening in adjacent counties of middle England.
1648	Testimony of blood of Christ at a meeting of "professors."
1649 –50	Travels through Nottingham, Leicester and Derbyshire.
1649	Testimony of true church at meeting of several sects at Leicester.
	First imprisonment of George Fox, at Nottingham.
	Meetings at Sheriff Reckless' house.
1650	Release from prison.
	Elizabeth Hooten begins preaching in Nottinghamshire.
	Arrest of George Fox at Derby.
	Commitment to six months' imprisonment in house of correction for "blasphemous" opinions.
	Justice Bennet gives Fox and his followers the name Quakers.
1651	Refusal of offers of release.

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1651 Testimony against war, oaths, mismanagement of prisons and death penalty.
Release from prison beginning of winter.
Journey through Leicestershire, Staffordshire (visit to Lichfield), Nottingham, Derby into Yorkshire.
1651 Winter in Yorkshire.
–52 Establishment of meetings in Yorkshire.
1652 Entered Westmoreland early in spring.
Meeting at Firbank Chapel. Convincement of Francis Howgill, John Camm, John and Ann Audland, probably Richard Hubberthorn.
Meetings in Westmoreland.
Visit at Swarthmore Hall, Lancashire.
Convincement of Margaret Fell and others of household.
Imprisonment of James Nayler and Francis Howgill at Appleby.
Attack on Friends at Walney Island and Ulverstone.
Warrant for Fox granted by Justices Sawrey and Thompson.
Protection of Judge Fell and Colonel West.
Vindication of Fox at Lancaster assizes.
Meeting settled at Swarthmore.
Preaching by about twenty ministers.
Persecution in Westmoreland and Lancashire.
1653 Long Parliament dissolved.
Visit of George Fox to Cumberland.

1653 Commitment to prison as blasphemer, heretic and seducer at Carlisle.

Visit of James Parnel to George Fox in Carlisle prison.

Unavailing efforts for release by Anthony Pearson and Justice Benson.

Release of George Fox.

Some meetings settled in north of England.

Journey through Westmoreland to Swarthmore.

Return to Cumberland.

Journey through Durham, Northumberland and Cumberland.

Imprisonment of Robert Widders at Carlisle.

General persecution of Friends in North.

Great increase in Friends' meetings.

First public whipping of Friends—Mary Fisher and Elizabeth Williams, Cambridge, England.

Meetings held in south of Scotland.

II.

EXTENSION.

1654–1659.

THE six years beginning with 1654 and ending with 1659 may be said to comprise the period of the Society's Extension. In 1654 Friendliness secured a foothold in Ireland, Scotland and Wales, while northern preachers, scattering over England, established several centres of influence in the eastern and southwestern parts of that country. By 1660 meetings were settled over all England and Wales, the larger part of Ireland, and about half of Scotland. This was also a period of foreign activity. Friendly missionaries travelled across the continent, visited the Levant, and crossed the Atlantic to the British colonies in the West Indian islands, and the North American Coast. As a result, meetings were settled in Holland and some parts of Germany, in the Barbadoes and adjacent islands, and in New England Long Island, Maryland and Virginia.

Chronology.

1654 About sixty persons in ministry.

Introduction of Friends' principles into Ireland by William Edmundson.

Visit of Miles Halhead, Miles Bateman, and James Lancaster to north Ireland.

English Friends visit Scotland.

Miles Halhead and James Lancaster in Glasgow, Stirling, Edinburgh, Dumfries.

Thomas Holmes and John Ap-John minister in Wales.

John Stubbs refuses oath of allegiance to Cromwell and leaves army.

George Fox travels through midland counties and visits Drayton.

Arrested by Colonel Hacker near close of year and sent to London.

William Dewsbury preaches in Yorkshire and midland.

George Whitehead labors in Norfolk and Suffolk.

Meetings held in London.

Edward Burrough and Francis Howgill preach in London.

John Camm and John Audland hold great outdoor meetings in Bristol.

Oxford visited by Elizabeth Fletcher, Elizabeth Havens, John Camm and John Audland during the year.

1654 Cambridge visited by Miles Halhead, James Lancaster, James Parnel and George Whitehead.

Richard Hubberthorn imprisoned at Norwich.

George Whitehead and James Lancaster imprisoned at Norwich.

James Parnel imprisoned at Cambridge.

Miles Halhead imprisoned at Berwick.

Riots in Bristol near close of year.

William Dewsbury imprisoned at York, and at Northampton with others.

1655 Ireland visited by Edward Burrough, Francis Howgill, Elizabeth Fletcher and Elizabeth Smith.

Meetings settled in Dublin and south of Ireland.

Burrough and Howgill sent to England by the Lord Deputy.

William Edmundson and others preach in north of Ireland.

Barbara Blangdon arrives in Dublin and reproves Deputy.

John Stubbs and William Caton preach in Kent.

Convincement of Samuel Fisher.

George Whitehead continues in Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex.

James Parnel arrested at Coggeshal and imprisoned in Colchester.

George Whitehead and four others imprisoned in Edmundsbury.

1655 Humphrey Smith and others imprisoned at Eversham.
Ambrose Rigge imprisoned in Southampton.
Ann Audland imprisoned at Banbury (?)
Ann Downer in house of correction, London.
George Baily imprisoned at Newgate and Bridewell, London.
Francis Howgill has interview with Cromwell.
William Caton and John Stubbs visit Calais, France (in summer).
William Caton and John Stubbs visit Holland.
George Fox's interview with Cromwell, beginning of year.
Release, and travels in east, middle and south of England.

1656 George Fox arrested in Cornwall and imprisoned at Launceston until Seventh month, O. S. (September.)
Return to London after release.
Interview with Cromwell.
Samuel Fisher has interview with Cromwell.
Cromwell releases William Dewsbury and others in Northampton.
Cromwell releases George Whitehead and others in Edmundsbury.
Cromwell releases Humphrey Smith in Eversham.
William Caton and John Stubbs ill-treated and imprisoned at Maidstone.
Barbara Blangdon imprisoned in Ireland.

1656 Cruel sentence passed on George Whitehead in Suffolk.
James Nayler imprisoned at Exeter.
His famous entry into Bristol.
Cruel punishment of James Nayler in London.
Imprisonment of James Nayler in Bridewell.
Death of John Camm.
Death of James Parnel in Colchester prison.
William Caton and John Stubbs again visit Holland.
Mary Fisher visits Barbadoes.
Arrival Anne Austin and Mary Fisher in Boston in summer.
Imprisonment of Anne Austin and Mary Fisher. Sent to Barbadoes.
Arrival and banishment of eight more Friends at Boston.
Passage of persecuting law in Boston, Eighth month, O. S. (October.)
General meeting at Balby.
Expostulation and banishment of Nicholas Upsall from Massachusetts.
Elizabeth Harris introduces Friends' books in Virginia.
1657 Thomas Loe travels in Ulster and Munster.
George Fox journeys over all Wales and part of Scotland.
John Burnyeat imprisoned in Carlisle.
General persecution in England.
George Baily imprisoned in France.

1657 William Ames labors in Holland.
George Robinson goes on mission to Jerusalem.
Josiah Cole and Thomas Thurston arrive in Virginia close of year.
Robert Fowler builds ship, the Woodhouse, for use of Friends.
The Woodhouse brings eleven Friends to New Amsterdam.
Short persecution in New Netherlands.
Arrival Anne Burden and Mary Dyer in Boston.
Friends visit Plymouth, Mass.
Mary Clark and other Friends whipped and imprisoned in Boston.
Persecution in Salem.
Passage of more severe persecuting law in Boston, Eighth month, O. S. (October.)
Tolerant action of Rhode Island.
1658 General meeting at John Crooks' in Bedfordshire.
Convincement of Isaac Penington.
John Burnyeat and Wm. Dewsbury visit Scotland.
George Whitehead imprisoned at Ipswich.
George Fox writes several epistles to Cromwell concerning Friends.
September 3, death of Oliver Cromwell.
Cruel persecution in Massachusetts.
Act of death penalty for returned Friends passed in Boston.

1658 Popular sympathy for sufferers in Boston and Salem.

General meeting for discipline at Balby, Yorkshire, and Skipton.

Brutal treatment of Friends by students at Oxford and Cambridge.

Journey of Josiah Cole and Thomas Thurston from Virginia to New England.

Josiah Cole labors among Indians on Martha's Vineyard and in Plymouth.

Meetings settled in Virginia and Maryland.

1659 William Ames travels in Germany.

John Stubbs and Samuel Fisher in Rome.

Samuel Fisher and Edward Burrough visit Dunkirk, France.

William Salt imprisoned at Morlaix in France.

Christopher Birkhead imprisoned at Rochelle.

In March banishment of several Friends from Boston.

Eighth month, O. S. (October), execution of Marmaduke Stephenson and William Robinson at Boston. Banishment and whipping of other Friends.

Richard Cromwell deposed.

General Monk gives order in Friends' favor.

III.

ORGANIZATION.

1660–1689.

The third period in Friends' history begins with the Restoration of Charles II. in 1660 and ends with the passage of the Toleration Act in 1689. It, therefore, very nearly coincides with the reigns of the last two Stuart kings. Viewed externally it is the period of persecution; viewed internally it is the period of organization. The Massachusetts cruelties belong principally to this period, while, with the exception of short intervals following royal indulgence, persecution in the British Isles was severe and continuous during the whole thirty years. Under pressure from this persecution, the Society crystallized. Friends' principles were ably and clearly presented in the writings of Penn, Penington and Barclay. A great common cause bound the members to each other. The necessary machinery for a federation of meetings came into existence; Monthly, Quarterly and Yearly Meetings were established, and the epistles and advices of these meetings laid the foundation of the discipline. Another result of the home persecution was the emigration of Friends to the New World. New Jersey offered the first asylum. The Friendly emigration began about 1670, and was greatly increased after the grant of Pennsylvania to William Penn in 1681.

Chronology.

1660 Death of James Naylor at King's Rippon.
Execution of Mary Dyer in Boston.
Mission of Mary Fisher to Sultan of Turkey.
Friends travel to Italy, Egypt and Turkey.
General meeting at Balby, Yorkshire, and Arnside, Lancashire.
Proclamation of Breda.
Restoration Charles II., Third month, O. S. (May.)
Edward Burrough answers Queries concerning political attitude of Friends.
Seven hundred Friends released by King upon intercession of Margaret Fell.
George Fox imprisoned at Lancaster, brought to London, released by King.
Interview between the King and Richard Hubberthorn concerning Friends' principles.
Friends appear before the House of Lords to give reasons for non-conformity.
King's declaration confirming Declaration of Breda, Eighth month, O. S. (October.)
Toleration Bill defeated in the House of Commons.
Death of Thomas Aldam.
George Fox the younger addresses letter to Charles II.
Convincement of Thomas Ellwood.

1660 General meeting removed to London.

Humphrey Smith's vision of great fire in London.

1661 Rising of Fifth Monarchy men, Eleventh month, 1660, O. S. (January.)

Proclamation forbidding Quakers to meet for worship.

General persecution throughout United Kingdom. Persecution milder in Ireland owing to character of officials.

Hat controversy begun by John Perrot.

Friends' marriage rite pronounced legal.

Katherine Evans and Sarah Cheevers imprisoned at Malta.

William Leddra hanged in Boston, First month, O. S. (March.)

Wenlock Christison condemned to death Fourth month, O. S. (June), but released.

Vagabond Act passed in Massachusetts, Third month, O. S. (May),; death penalty no longer enforced.

King's missive delivered to Samuel Shattuck; Seventh month, O. S. (September), ordering accused Quakers sent to England for trial.

Vagabond Act suspended, Ninth month, O. S. (November.)

Massachusetts sends deputies to London with address to King.

Interview between George Fox and Massachusetts deputies.

1661 Bill against Friends introduced in Parliament, Fifth month, O. S. (July.)

Efforts of Friends to prevent passage of Bill.

1662 John Philly and William Moore imprisoned by Inquisition in Hungary.

Vagabond Act revived in Massachusetts.

Barbarous treatment of Quaker women in Massachusetts.

Persecuting Bill against Friends passes Parliament.

Receives royal assent, Third month, O. S. (May.)

Corporation Act passed. Displaced all magistrates not in sympathy with persecuting bill.

Persecution general, prisons crowded, nearly all noted Friends in prison. George Fox in Leicester jail.

Twenty Friends die in Newgate. Richard Hubberthorn one of those who died.

Convincements in Wales and Scotland, particularly Aberdeen.

1663 Death of Edward Burrough (1662, O. S.), John Audland and Humphrey Smith.

Thomas Lurting's adventure with pirates in Mediterranean.

Cruel treatment of Elizabeth Hooten and Edward Wharton in Massachusetts.

Continued convincement and persecution in Scotland.

George Fox travels in England and Wales.

Francis Howgill committed to Appleby Jail.

1663 Sarah Cheevers and Catharine Evans released from prison in Malta.

1664 Continued persecution in Massachusetts.
George Fox imprisoned at Lancaster.
Margaret Fell imprisoned and premunired.
Passage of Conventicle Act against all dissenters, Fifth month, O. S. (July.)
General persecution, prisons crowded, twenty-five Friends die in Newgate.
One hundred and thirty-seven Friends sentenced to transportation, but sentence executed in only few cases.
Cruel persecution in Bristol.
John Burnyeat visits Barbadoes.

1665 Death of John Endicott, Governor of Massachusetts, First month, O. S. (March).
Commissioners interfere in behalf of Quakers.
Persecution subsides in Massachusetts.
John Burnyeat travels in Virginia and Maryland, and endeavors to counteract influence of John Perrot.
George Fox premunired and removed to Scarborough Castle.
Plague in London.
Relaxation of persecution.
Parliament meets at Oxford.
Passage of Five Mile Act.
Convincement of John Roberts.
Death of Samuel Fisher and William Caton.

1666 Convincement of David Barclay of Ury.

1666 Severe persecution in Scotland.
George Fox released from Scarborough, travels in England.
Prophecy of Thomas Ibbet and great fire in London.
Destruction Bull and Mouth meeting-house.
Removal to Devonshire house.
New meeting-house built in Gracechurch street.
Establishment of monthly meetings.
Perrot controversy settled at meeting in London.
Death of Richard Farnsworth.

1667 George Fox recommends establishment of schools.
Robert Barclay appears in ministry.
William Penn unites with Friends.
Arrest and imprisonment of William Penn in Cork.

1668 William Penn appears in ministry.
William Penn publishes "Truth Exalted" and "Sandy Foundation Shaken."
Imprisonment of Penn in Tower. Publishes "Innocency with her Open Face," and "No Cross, No Crown."
Release of Penn through influence Duke of York.
Margaret Fell released from prison by King's order.
First general meeting in London.
Death of Josiah Cole and Thomas Loe.

1669 Death of Francis Howgill in Appleby jail, (1668, O. S.)

1669 George Fox travels in Ireland.
Marriage of George Fox and Margaret Fell at Bristol.
Marriage of Robert Barclay and Christiana Mollison at Aberdeen.
Margaret Fox again imprisoned at Lancaster, released by King 1670.

1670 Robert Barclay publishes his first book, "Truth Cleared from Calumnies."
Conventicle Act renewed and persecution reanimated.
Meeting-houses at Horsleydown and Ratcliff destroyed.
Gilbert Latey saves Wheeler Street meeting-house.
Celebrated trial of William Penn and William Mead at the Old Bailey.
Released from Newgate by Admiral Penn paying fines.
Death of Admiral Penn.
William Penn again imprisoned.
First Friends' meeting in New Jersey settled at Shrewsbury.
John Burnyeat and William Simpson visit Barbadoes.
William Simpson dies in Barbadoes.

1671 Extensive travels of John Burnyeat in American colonies.
George Fox with others visits Barbadoes.
Friends visit Antigua, Jamaica and Nevis.

1671 William Penn travels on continent. Visits the Princess Elizabeth.

1672 George Fox and others arrive in Maryland.
All the colonies visited and meetings for discipline established.
Controversy with Roger Williams.
Robert Barclay walks in sackcloth in Aberdeen.
Death of Elizabeth Hooten in Jamaica.
Marriage of William Penn and Gulielma Springett.
General Yearly Meeting in London. Representation proposed.
Charles II. issues Declaration of Indulgence.
Persecution arrested, large numbers of Friends liberated.
John Bunyan released through influence of Friends.
Convincement of Friends in Carolina.
Persecution revived in Massachusetts.

1673 Controversy between Friends and Thomas Hicks, Baptist.
Penn publishes "Reason against Railing;" and "Counterfeit Christian Detected."
George Fox returns to England and is imprisoned at Worcester.
First representative Yearly Meeting in London.
Representation decided to be discontinued for a season.

1674 Revocation of Declaration of Indulgence. Revival of persecution.

1675 Acquittal of George Fox by Sir Matthew Hale.
William Penn publishes treatise concerning oaths, "England's Present Interest," "Saul Smitten to the Ground."
Death of William Bayly.
George Fox resides at Swarthmore Hall.
William Edmundson visits Barbadoes.
William Edmundson writes epistle to America concerning slavery.
Public discussion at Aberdeen between divinity students on one side and Robert Barclay and George Keith on the other.
King Philip's War in New England causes trouble to Friends.
William Edmundson visits Rhode Island, travels through eastern New England to Piscataway.
Friends under John Fenwick settle Salem, West New Jersey.
Disaffection of Wilkinson and Story in regard to establishment of discipline.
Standing committee (Meeting for Sufferings) established.
1676 William Edmundson travels in New England and southwest.
Friends subjected to trial in colonies during Indian wars.
Indian war and Bacon's rebellion in Virginia.
William Penn concerned with New Jersey with other Friends.
Separation into East and West Jersey.

1676 Severe persecution in Aberdeen. Robert Barclay imprisoned for a while.
Robert Barclay visits Holland and Germany.
First edition of Barclay's Apology published in Latin.
Unsuccessful attempts at reconciliation with Wilkinson and Story. Partial reconciliation at Draw-well.
Death of William Brend.

1677 Last Quaker whipped in Massachusetts. Margaret Brewster.
Friends settle Burlington, New Jersey.
Continued settlement and development of West Jersey.
Separation of Wilkinson and Story. Restoration of many of their adherents. Representative Yearly Meeting restored.
George Fox travels on the continent with Penn and Barclay.

1678 Pretended Popish plot revives persecution.
William Dewsbury imprisoned at Warwick.
Friends nearly secure legal exemption from taking oath of allegiance.
First Yearly Meeting epistle.
Emigration to New Jersey continued.
First edition of Barclay's Apology published in English.

1679 Death of Isaac Penington.

1681 Continuous persecution in England. Meeting-

1681–84 houses closed in London. Meetings held in streets. Constancy of Friends in Bristol.
King less willing than formerly to relieve Friends.

1681 First general Yearly Meeting in New Jersey, at Burlington.
East Jersey comes into hands of Friends.
William Penn receives grant of Pennsylvania from Charles II.
Movement of colonists to Pennsylvania.

1682 Robert Barclay appointed Governor of East Jersey.
William Penn visits Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia founded.
General Assembly of province meets at Chester.
Settlement of Pennsylvania proceeds rapidly.
Welsh colonists settle Haverford, Merion and Radnor.

1683 Great Treaty with the Indians at Shackamaxon.
Only trial in the colony for witchcraft, acquittal.

1683–85 Germans settle Germantown.

1683 First school opened in Philadelphia by Enoch Flower.

1684 William Penn returns to England.
George Fox again visits Holland. John Burnyeat visits Scotland.

1685 Decided that Friends in Pennsylvania and New Jersey constitute one yearly meeting.
Death of Charles II.
Accession of James II.

1685 Friends address the King in behalf of suffering members.

Insurrection of Monmouth.

1686 About thirteen hundred Friends liberated by James.

George Fox gives the meeting-house at Swarthmore to the Society.

Death of Anne Whitehead, Robert Widders and David Barclay.

1687 James issues Declaration of General Indulgence.

Expulsion of Fellows of Magdalen.

1688 Clergy refuse to read Declaration of Indulgence.

William of Orange lands at Torbay.

Flight of James to France.

Beginning of Reign of Terror in Ireland. Friends exposed to great danger.

Death of Rebecca Travers and William Dewsbury.

German Friends at Germantown (Philadelphia), testify against negro slavery.

1689 Accession of William and Mary.

Passage Toleration Act. Friends relieved from swearing to oath of allegiance.

Death of Alexander Parker.

IV.

CONTINUATION.

1690–1799.

The position of Friends in England was changed by the passage of the Toleration Act. The Society became a tolerated sect, its members subject to no persecution save distraint and imprisonment for non-payment of tithes. There followed about a century of what has been variously styled Quietism, Formalism, Declination, Deterioration. Here, the more general term Continuation is used. The first generation of Friends passed away during the early part of the period; with it departed the proselytizing zeal; orderly living and the maintenance of discipline became the aim of the Society. It was a time of great commercial prosperity, and Friends were among the most prosperous Englishmen. They increased in wealth and decreased in numbers and spirituality. After the middle of the century, efforts were made to return to the old standing, but the spirit of the Society's youth was no more. Yet apathy does not express the condition of affairs during this period. Schools were founded; money, time and influence were given to sociological problems; prison reform received much attention in England, the abolition of negro slavery and the care of the Indians in America. The development of Pennsylvania proceeded rapidly during the first part of the period. After 1756 Friends ceased to be the controlling political power in the colony, but remained a moral power.

Chronology.

1690 Death of Robert Barclay, Thomas Salthouse and John Burnyeat.

1691 Death of George Fox. Eleventh month, 1690, O. S.

Convincement of Thomas Story.

Beginning of controversy with George Keith in America.

1692 William Penn deprived of governorship of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania annexed to New York under Colonel Fletcher.

Friends in America contribute for redemption of Barbary captives.

Philadelphia Monthly Meeting disowns Keith. Other meetings follow Philadelphia's example.

Keith's followers, called Christian Quakers, set up separate meetings.

Death of Stephen Crisp.

1693 Colonel Fletcher arrives in Philadelphia with military retinue.

Military defence demanded for Pennsylvania and New York.

Assembly refuses to levy a war tax. Maintains its charter rights.

1694 William Penn reinstated in governorship of Pennsylvania.

George Keith brings his case before London Yearly Meeting.

1694 Philadelphia Yearly Meeting issues advice discouraging importation of negroes and exhorting to conscientious treatment of slaves.

Death of Patrick Livingstone and Gulielma Springett Penn.

1695 London epistle warning Quaker shipmasters against arming their vessels.

Parliament passes bill intended to relieve non-tithe payers from ruinous exactions in ecclesiastical courts by allowing distraints to be made in civil courts.

London Yearly Meeting disowns Keith.

Keith makes unsuccessful attempts to form separate party in England.

Death of Andrew Sowle.

One hundred and thirty-four Friends imprisoned during year for non-payment of tithes.

1696 Affirmation Act passed for seven years, relieving Friends from taking oaths.

William Penn marries Hannah Callowhill.

Convincement of Richard Claridge.

1697 John Fothergill appears in ministry.

William Penn charters school in Philadelphia.

"Snake in the Grass" controversy with Charles Leslie.

1698 Friends in England present remonstrance concerning bill for censorship of press.

The Welsh settle Gwynedd, Pennsylvania.

Death of Charles Marshall.

1699 Yellow fever in Philadelphia.
William Penn again arrives in Pennsylvania.
Death of John Crook.

1700 George Keith ordained priest in Established Church of England.
Society reported prosperous though suffering for non-payment of tithes.
Friends contribute for redemption of Barbary captives.

1701 William Penn recalled to England.
Thomas Chalkley makes Philadelphia his residence.
New charter granted Pennsylvania (before Penn's departure).

1702 Accession of Queen Anne.
Friends address Queen, who assures them of protection.
New Jersey becomes royal province, East and West Jersey merged.
Oppression of Lord Cornbury, royal governor.
Last Friend redeemed from Barbary.
George Keith's missionary journey to America.
Keith challenges Samuel Bownas to disputation.
Meeting at Hempstead, Long Island, and malicious action of Keith.
Samuel Bownas imprisoned by Cornbury, through Keith's misrepresentations.
Death of Margaret Fox.

1703 Release of Samuel Bownas.

1703 John Evans, deputy governor of Pennsylvania, attempts to carry out warlike policy.

1704 John Estaugh and Richard Gove carried to Martinique by French privateers.

Death of Ambrose Rigge.

1705 Pennsylvania law concerning affirmation declared unconstitutional by governor.

Death of Tacy Davies (wife of Richard Davies), John Blakling, Gilbert Latey, Ann Camm.

Thomas Chalkley visits Indians.

1706 Beginning of Ranter disturbance of meetings in Cumberland.

1707 Death of Thomas Camm.

1708 Prosecution Richard Claridge for teaching without license from bishop.

Death of Richard Davies.

1709 Governor Gookin succeeds Evans in Pennsylvania.

Trouble in Pennsylvania concerning affirmations and money for war.

1710 Meeting for Sufferings addresses Queen Anne on subject of religious toleration.

Death of John Banks and William Crouch.

1711 Friends still suffer severely for non-payment of tithes.

Pennsylvania passes act prohibiting importation of negroes. Annulled by British government.

Chester Quarterly Meeting brings subject of slavery before Philadelphia Yearly Meeting.

1712 Philadelphia Yearly Meeting asks counsel of London Yearly Meeting concerning slavery.

William Penn, negotiating with crown for sale of Pennsylvania, is seized with apoplexy. Sale not confirmed.

Sufferings of Friends in Holstein, Germany, during war.

Peter the Great visits Quaker meeting in Frederickstadt, Holstein.

Death of William Edmundson.

1713 Peace of Utrecht.

Death of Thomas Ellwood and William Mead.

Thomas Wilson and James Dickinson visit American meetings. Report prosperous condition of Society, 1713–15.

New Jersey passes Affirmation Act.

1714 Act against Schism introduced in Parliament. Object to prevent dissenters from keeping schools.

Death of Queen Anne.

Accession of George I. Act against Schism a failure.

1715 Affirmation Act made perpetual.

Philadelphia Yearly Meeting makes the importation of negroes an offence subject to discipline.

Slavery agitated in New England Meeting.

1716 Philadelphia meeting cautions Friends against buying and selling negroes.

1717 Sir William Keith deputy governor of Pennsylvania.

1717 Benjamin Lay disowned in England.

1718 Benjamin Lay settles in Barbadoes, begins his opposition to slavery.

Death of William Penn.

1719 Philadelphia meeting advises Friends not to buy or sell Indians.

1721 Form of Affirmation in England changed to present form.

Richard Claridge warns Friends against South Sea schemes.

1722 Friends in Ireland obtain Affirmation Act.

Massachusetts Friends released from paying taxes for support of church ministers.

1723 Death of George Whitehead.

1725 Law concerning affirmation settled in Pennsylvania.

1727 Samuel Bownas again visits America.

First minute of London Yearly Meeting concerning slave trade. "The practice not a commendable nor allowable one."

Accession of George II.

1729 Ralph Sandiford publishes "A Brief Examination of the Practice of the Times," against negro slavery.

1730 Society reported in prosperous condition.

Chester Friends bring slavery before Philadelphia Yearly Meeting for the fourth time. Meeting cautions Friends against buying negroes. (Advice repeated nearly every year until 1743).

1731 Anthony Benezet comes to Philadelphia.
Benjamin Lay removes to Philadelphia (perhaps 1732).

1732 Thomas Penn arrives in Philadelphia. Remains nine years.

1734 John Penn arrives in Philadelphia. Remains one year.

1736 Friends petition Parliament for relief from minor persecutions and long imprisonments for non-payment of tithes.
Bill for relief of petitioners passes the House of Commons, but is defeated in the House of Lords through opposition of the clergy.
John Fothergill and James Gough become prominent ministers.

1720–40 Friends settle in vicinity of Potomac in Maryland and northern Virginia.

1741 Thomas Chalkley visits Tortola. Great convincement in that island.
Death of Thomas Chalkley in Tortola.
James Logan writes letters defending use of arms in defence.

1742 Anthony Benezet teaching in Friends' public school in Philadelphia.
Death of Thomas Story and John Estaugh.
John Woolman appears in ministry.

1743 "Do Friends observe former advices of our Yearly Meeting not to encourage the importation of negroes, not to buy them after imported?" Philadelphia required this query

1743 to be answered annually by subordinate meetings.

John Woolman writes bill of sale for negro woman, and thereafter refuses such business transactions.

1744 Death of John Fothergill.

Prosperity in Pennsylvania.

1745 Irish affirmation act made perpetual.

Rising in Scotland around Charles Edward.

1746 Friends address King George II. expressing loyalty to government.

John Woolman travels in Maryland and Virginia.

John Woolman begins writing against slavery.

1747 Benjamin Franklin excites to military measures in Pennsylvania.

1750 Anthony Benezet establishes evening schools for negroes.

Anthony Benezet begins writing on subject of slavery.

1751 Death of James Logan.

[Gregorian calendar adopted, (in English-speaking countries), taking effect in 1752, which year begins with January 1st, instead of March 25th. September 3d made September 14th. Henceforth, the months, numbered in Friends' style, begin with January as First month.]

1753 Death of Samuel Bownas.

Proposition in England for establishment of women's yearly meeting for discipline.

1753 Mary Peisley and Catherine Peyton visit meetings from Carolina to New England, 1753–4.

1754–55 Samuel Fothergill visits meetings from Georgia to New England.

1754 First printed writings of John Woolman: "Considerations on the Keeping of Negroes."

1755 Philadelphia Yearly Meeting minute, "importing, selling or purchasing slaves" prohibited. Liberation of slaves advised.

Indian outbreak and depredations along Pennsylvania frontier.

Money and militia raised for defence, but war not declared.

1756 Declaration of war against Indians in Pennsylvania, against remonstrances of Friends.

Several Friends resign seats in Assembly.

Correspondence between Governor Morris and Privy Council.

Attempt in Parliament to make members of Pennsylvania Assembly take oath of allegiance.

English Friends prevent passage of bill.

Most Friends leave the Assembly.

Pennsylvania ceases to be governed by Friends' peaceful principles.

Philadelphia Yearly Meeting establishes standing committee,—Meeting for Sufferings.

Association of Friends formed "for gaining and preserving peace with the Indians by pacific measures."

1757 Treaty at Easton with Indians.

1757 Virginia Yearly Meeting adopts query intended to prohibit trade in slaves.

1758 Second treaty of Easton.

London Yearly Meeting issues advices not to engage in slave trade.

Daniel Hollis dies in Winchester jail while imprisoned for non-payment of tithes, aged ninety-seven. Death caused by injuries received at time of arrest shortly before.

1760 Accession of George III. Friends address King.

London Yearly Meeting seriously considers supposed declension of Society. Committee of concerned Friends appointed to visit Quarterly and Monthly Meetings in endeavor to restore ancient zeal.

1761 London Meeting makes slave trade a disownable offence.

Sub-committee of the general committee visits Quarterly and Monthly Meetings.

1762 All meetings in England reported visited.

London Yearly Meeting encourages Friends' schools and printing of religious books.

Ravages by Indians in western Pennsylvania.

1763 John Woolman visits Indians.

Francis Hart (Eng.) tried for libel on account of the disownment of Mary Jerom. Jury brought in verdict guilty. New trial and acquittal.

Peace declared between England and France.

1765 Treaty with Indians ends Indian wars.

1765 Renewal in London Yearly Meeting of proposition for women's yearly meeting for discipline.
Parliament passes Stamp Act.

1766 Committee of men decide it not desirable to comply with proposal concerning women's meeting.
Stamp Act repealed.

1770 English Friends visit north Holland and Germany. Society much reduced on continent.

1771 New York Yearly Meeting forbids selling of slaves.

1772 John Woolman goes to England. Visits London Yearly Meeting, travels in midland and northern counties.
Death of John Woolman at York from small-pox.
Death of Samuel Fothergill.

1773 Virginia meeting makes traffic in slaves disownable.

1774 Continental Congress meets in Philadelphia.
Philadelphia Yearly Meeting cautions to keep from excitement and violence of the times.
Beginning of Pennsylvania Society for Abolition of Slavery.

1775 Warner Mifflin emancipates his slaves.
London Yearly Meeting advises to keep clear of spirit of parties and to cherish principle of peace and good-will to all.
Philadelphia advices for faithfulness to peace principles.

1775 Friends in New England suffer from effects of war.

Friends in Pennsylvania contribute to their relief.

Inhabitants of Pennsylvania petition Assembly, drawing attention to charter rights of Friends not to be obliged "to do or suffer any act or thing contrary to their religious persuasion," and pleading with the Assembly for conciliatory measures.

Elias Hicks becomes prominent in ministry.

1776–89 Friends' settlements increase in western Virginia and Maryland.

1776 Philadelphia Yearly Meeting makes slave-holding a disownable offence.

Old Colonial Assembly of Pennsylvania comes to an end.

Friends testify against warfare, continental money, taxes to support war, contributing supplies for war.

Much suffering endured for these testimonies.

Representatives from New England, Virginia and North Carolina attend Philadelphia Yearly Meeting for consultation.

1777 English Friends petition King and Commons for peaceable adjustment of difficulties with colonies.

New York Yearly Meeting requires manumission of slaves.

Friends fined and imprisoned for refusing support to war.

1777 Drafted Friends refuse to bear arms.
Spurious papers arouse Congress against Friends.
Seventeen Friends arrested in Philadelphia as disaffected, and sent to Winchester, Va.
Committee from Philadelphia Yearly Meeting carry copies of testimony against war to British General Howe and to General Washington.
British take possession of Philadelphia in Ninth month.
About this time formation of "Free Quakers" in vicinity of Philadelphia, not opposed to bearing arms.

1778 Maryland Yearly Meeting makes slave-holding disownable.
Virginia exiles allowed to return to Philadelphia at their own expense. Three had died.
Friends address Assembly of Pennsylvania on account of sufferings.
British leave Philadelphia.
Testimony of Friends against oath of allegiance.

1779 Ackworth school opened.
William Savery appears in ministry.
Friends address Pennsylvania Assembly concerning test acts.
Continued sufferings of Friends during war.

1780 Captivity of the Gilbert family among Indians.
Continued sufferings of Friends during war.
Death of Dr. John Fothergill.
Legislature of Pennsylvania passes act for gradual abolition of slavery.

1780 London Yearly Meeting adopts more severe rules against those marrying out of the Society.
London Yearly Meeting petitions the House of Commons for abolition of slave trade.
Beginning of Abolition Society in London.

1781 Surrender of Cornwallis. Friends ill-treated because of not celebrating the event.
Disowned members try to obtain share in property of Society.
Design frustrated by legal advice of Nicholas Waln.

1782 New England Meeting reports all members free from slave-holding.

1784 Large number American Friends visited meetings in Great Britain and Ireland.
Women's Yearly Meeting in London receives reports from Quarterly meetings and issues advices.

1787 Beginning of manumission in Carolina.

1789 Friends address George Washington, expressing loyalty to government.

1790 Women's Yearly Meeting (London) receives representative constitution.
Westtown boarding school proposed. (Opened 1799).

1792 Friends begin to settle in Canada.
Friends journey to Sandusky to visit Indians.

1793 Trustees first appointed to hold general stock of Society instead of cashiers nominated at each Yearly Meeting. (England.)

1794 Friends journey to Canandaigua, N. Y., to effect treaty.

1795 Baltimore and New York Yearly Meetings begin systematic work among Indians.

1796 English Friends petition the House of Commons on subject of sufferings for tithes and the ecclesiastical claims.

Stephen Grellet appears in ministry.

1796–99 Three Friends live among Oneidas to teach Indians civilized living.

1797 The Nicholites in Maryland unite with Friends.

Beginning of doctrinal controversy in Ireland.

1798 Joseph Lancaster begins teaching poor children in a shed.

Three Friends go to live among Senecas at request of Indians.

Friends preserved from injury during rebellion in Ireland.

Committee appointed to visit Irish meetings report Society very weak.

Hannah Barnard begins travels in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

1799 Several withdraw from the Society in Ireland or are disowned.

V.

DISSENSION.

1800–1828.

About the beginning of the present century doctrinal controversy appeared among Friends with disastrous results. As early as 1797 Friends in Ireland became involved in controversy concerning "the inspiration of the scriptures," and in a few years were weakened and dismembered. English Friends were engaged in doctrinal discussion during the first quarter of the century. Trinitarian views were held by many of the leaders, and the body of Friends in England has always been considered "orthodox." American Friends became divided in sentiment on several points, two parties appeared in the Society, and after some years of confusion, Philadelphia Yearly Meeting re-organized. Two main branches of Friends have since existed. The Yearly Meetings of New York, Ohio, Indiana and Baltimore divided in 1828.

Chronology.

1800 London Meeting for Sufferings defends Society against accusations of monopolizing corn and flour during time of scarcity.

Defection continues in Ireland.

Hannah Barnard's ministry objected to in London Yearly Meeting.

Hannah Barnard advised to refrain from preaching and to return home.

1802 Hannah Barnard returns home after unsuccessful appeals to other meetings.

Baltimore Meeting presents memorial to Congress concerning spirituous liquors among Indians.

Rigid enforcement of discipline decided on in Ireland.

Irish Friends divided in opinion and decreased in numbers.

1801–12 Doctrinal controversy among English Friends, notably, Thomas Foster ("Verax"), Unitarian views, Joseph Gurney Bevan ("Vindex"), Trinitarian views.

1802 Disownment of Hannah Barnard by her own Quarterly Meeting in New York.

Friends in America contribute to relief of Friends and others in distress from famine in Great Britain and Ireland.

1804 Philip Dennis goes to teach agriculture among Wabash Indians.

1805 Joseph Lancaster's school made a free school.
London Yearly Meeting reports remissness in instructing youth in Christian principles.
English Friends legally confirmed in right to hold meetings for discipline with closed doors.

1806 London Yearly Meeting subscribes for benefit American Indians.

1807 Small tract for instruction of children circulated among English Friends.
England abolishes Slave Trade.

1809 London Meeting for Sufferings reports draft of catechism, but subject was dismissed.

1811–14 Journey of William Allen and Stephen Grellet on continent.

1812 Disownment of Thomas Foster ("Verax") by Ratcliffe Monthly Meeting.

1813 Elizabeth Fry first visits Newgate.
Ohio Yearly Meeting established.

1814 London Yearly Meeting confirms disownment of Thomas Foster.

1816 English Friends visit Friends in Germany and France (Pyrmont, Westphalia and Minden, Prussia ; Congénies, France).

1817 Joseph John Gurney appears in ministry.
Association formed for Improvement of Female Prisoners in Newgate.

1818 English Friends petition King of Sweden and Norway for toleration of Friends in those countries.

1818–20 Third continental journey of Stephen Grellet.

1819 English Friends petition the House of Commons concerning penal code, asking that death penalty be restricted as far as possible.

1819–28 Many English Friends (Trinitarian) visit America.

First open disrespect to Elias Hicks in Philadelphia.

1822 Friends open Indian school at Waupaghkonnetta, Ohio.

Some members of Philadelphia Meeting for Sufferings hold an unofficial meeting to obstruct labors of Elias Hicks. Two or three elders appointed to wait on Elias when he should arrive in Philadelphia on way to Baltimore Yearly Meeting.

Elias Hicks attends Baltimore Yearly and Southern Quarterly Meetings, and comes thence to Philadelphia.

Elders wait on Elias Hicks on his arrival in Philadelphia and charge him with preaching false doctrines.

Ten Philadelphia elders demand another interview with Elias Hicks. He denies their authority, but agrees to meet them at Green Street meeting-house. Unsatisfactory result.

Green Street Monthly Meeting indorses Elias Hicks's certificate.

Doctrinal controversy at Wilmington, Del., over signatures "Paul" and "Amicus" introduced in Philadelphia Meeting for Sufferings.

1822 "Amicus" (defender of Friends' principles, attacked by "Paul") publishes declaration assuming *personal* responsibility for views expressed.

1823–26 Contending factions strive in Philadelphia meetings; disturbances in meetings for worship, enmity and contention in disciplinary meetings.

1823 Friends present petition to the House of Commons for gradual termination of negro slavery in British dominions.

"Extracts from Writings of Primitive Friends concerning the Divinity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ," brought forward in Meeting for Sufferings, Philadelphia. Passed in spite of objections, printed but not distributed.

"Extracts" embodied in minutes to Yearly Meeting.

This document, popularly called "The Creed," suppressed by Yearly Meeting.

1824 Supreme Court of France allows affirmation of Friends in civil cases.

1824–25 Increasing dissension in the Society and growing assumption of authority by Philadelphia Meeting for Sufferings.

1826 Philadelphia Meeting for Sufferings refuses to receive representatives from Southern Quarterly Meeting, and denies right of Quarterly Meetings to change their representatives.

1826 Commotion at Pine Street meeting when Elias Hicks preaches.

Pine and Twelfth Street Monthly Meetings send deputation to Jericho, Long Island, concerning Elias Hicks.

Jericho Monthly Meeting takes no action in the matter.

Two English women Friends charge Darby meeting with infidelity.

Dissension fanned by visiting English Friends.

Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting appoints committee to visit Monthly Meetings.

1827 The disorder and contention in Philadelphia lead John Comly to think of peaceable withdrawal of the non-"orthodox" members from Philadelphia meetings and uniting with country Quarterlies.

"Orthodox" members in Select Yearly Meeting (Philadelphia) appoint committee of "orthodox" members to visit subordinate meetings to judge of their soundness.

Fourth month 16th, general Yearly Meeting meets in Philadelphia.

Disagreement in men's meeting concerning Quarterly representatives and choice of clerk. The representatives being unable to agree on appointments for clerk and assistant clerk, Samuel Bettle and John Comly, appointed previous year, continue.

Yearly Meeting raises three thousand dollars to

1827 assist freedmen in North Carolina. (Last act unitedly performed by Friends.)

Committee appointed by "weight" to visit subordinate meetings.

During General Yearly Meeting week, conference of Friends (non-"orthodox") propose a "quiet retreat from this scene of confusion," and issue address to that effect.

Conference adjourns until Sixth month.

Green Street Monthly Meeting asks to be received by Abington Quarterly, and is received.

Fifth month. — Committee appointed (Arch Street) in 1826 proposes to lay down Green Street Monthly Meeting and transfer members to Northern district.

Radnor withdraws from Philadelphia Quarterly (Arch Street) and is received by Abington.

Mt. Holly leaves Burlington for Bucks, other Friends in Philadelphia join Byberry and Darby. Darby and Byberry institute meetings for worship in Philadelphia.

Abington establishes meeting for discipline in Philadelphia, called Monthly Meeting for Friends of Philadelphia.

Sixth month.—General meeting of Friends (non-"orthodox") adopt epistle. Yearly Meeting appointed for Tenth month.

Tenth month.—Yearly Meeting of Friends assembles at Green Street. Representatives from Abington, Bucks, Concord, Western and

1827 Southern Quarterly Meetings; Mount Holly, Chesterfield and Radnor, Monthly.

Address to Friends within the meeting adopted, also epistle to Baltimore Yearly Meeting.

Yearly Meeting appointed for Fourth month, 1828.

Eleventh month.—Separation at Salem, Burlington and Caln.

Twelfth month.—Separation at Haddonfield.

1828 Test and Corporation Acts repealed in England. Friends' affirmation made valid in criminal cases.

London Yearly Meeting refuses correspondence with Green Street Yearly Meeting.

Second month.—Separation at Shrewsbury and Rahway.

Fourth month.—The reorganized Yearly Meeting of Friends assembles in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting of Friends established. Representative Committee appointed to act during recess of Yearly Meeting.

Fourth month.—(Arch Street) Yearly Meeting proceeds to lay down meetings and disown members.

Fifth month.—Separation in New York Yearly Meeting.

In Summer, Separation in Indiana Yearly Meeting.

In Autumn, Separation in Ohio and Baltimore Yearly Meetings.